debate instead of a policy.

Ahead of the Canadian agreement for consideration by the Senate, in addition to ten general appropriation bills, are measures affecting the following sub- Justice Morschauser Grants Dispects: Popular election of Senators, enator Lorimer's case, permanent tarily board, general age pensions. Congressional apportionment and the fortifica-

tion of the Panama Canal. Not one of these measures can be sidetracked without a contest. Eack of each is a group of determined Senators insistent that a vote shall be taken before adjournment. Some of the measures must be left unpassed or the Canadian agreement will die. There is not time enough left for alk

Several Senators, whose knowledge of legislative conditions cannot be doubted. expressed views in accord with this summary of the situation when they were might be expected in connection with taken at the present session on the Ca-

No Word from the President

So far as can be isarned. > Senator who has talked with President Taft has missioned to announce posiwhether there will be an extra in the event the Senste fails to wote on the Canadian agreement. Extra session rumers are not uncommon in ghort sessions of Congress, and for a time Senators gave little heed to the abundance of such gossip which sprang up immediately following the submission of the Canadian agreement. There is no longer any disposition to disregard such talk, however, and every bit of information on the subject which even remotely is connected with the White House is seized with gest.

The general opinion new seems to be that there will be an extra session and the only Senators who are making preparations to go home after March 4 are those whose service expire on that date. Among these are several of the Senate leaders, the list being Mesors. Aldrich. Beverlage, Bulkeley, Burkett, Burrows, Carter, Depew, Dick, Pint, Praziet, Hale, Kean, Money, Piles, Scott, Talio-

ferro. Warner and Young.
The retirement of those Sensiors, a number of whom have played important Toks during the consideration of many purte a change also in the political com-plexion of the Senate. At present there are fifty-nine Republicans, thirty-two Democrate and one vacancy. If all the states which now are in legislative deadlock elect Senators to succeed the vacancies which will occur at the end of the present session, the Senate if called together to consider the Canadian agreement probably will be composed of fifty Republicans and forty-two Demo-

The agrument advanced by Congress leaders in support of the contention that President Tafs will call a spacial ses-sion is that the Executive is determined to derive what benefit he can from the changed conditions in the Mouse, where the Democrats will be in control, and in the Senate, where the Republican mujority will be materially reduced by the retirement of a number of members who are now opposing the administration are now opposing the administration programme. As the House passed the McCall bill by a decisive vote, and practically all of the Democrate voted for it, the President believes that a Democratic House in special session would again pass the bill without delay. It is predicted, also, that the President believes that the Senate, as it will be constituted after March 4, would pass the bill.

BROWN FOR RECIPROCITY Temporary Injury to Some Farm.

ers Overbalanced by Benefits. Galesburg. Ill., Feb. 18.-Preside Erown of the New York Central lines delivered an address in Gelesburg this at-

terppop on 'The Conservation of Natural The address was in connection with Knox College Founder's Day ex-President Brown is a trustee of Knox College proposed reciprocity agreement will be ad-

verse to the farming interests of the states in the Mississippi and Missouri valleys, but consumption "If population continues to increase as

few years this country as a whole will be on a wheat importing rather than exporting hasis, and the wheat from Canada will he needed to supply our people with bread "I doubt if any other crop takes so much

preserving the fertility of the soil. on the output of our factories, will, in my lotus, to John Hallet. opinion, fully compensate for any loss present and prospective, giving this coun-try a diversified industrial life, which is a "Putnam" perity and development than is possible decoration of the Indian lotus. industry so largely predomi-

GRANGERS TOLD OF HEARING

National Master Urges Them to Protest Against Reciprocity.

Cloncord, N. H., Feb. 18-Notices calling attention to a hearing which is to be cranted the farmers of the country on the Canadian reciprocity bill by the Senate Compittee on Finance and urging the grangers to be represented at the hearing. re being sent broadcast throughout the United States by ex-Governor Nahum J. Bachalder, master of the National Grange. Patrons of Husbandry. The notice reads:

The United States Senate Committee on The United states Senate Committee on hissone will give a hearing to farmers on the Caradian reciprocity bill on the morning of February 21. This is the most important matter affecting farmers' interests that has come up in Congress for a generation. The National Grange urges the farmers oil the country, wherever possible, to send representatives to attend this hearing and whice the unanimous sentiment of ing and voice the unanimous sentiment of the farmers against the injustice of the reciprocity scheme.

Every Member

Your Family

Will enjoy the great contest soon to be inaugurated by . . .

The Tribune

See next Tuesday's paper for full particulars.

trict Attorney's Application.

GIRL MUST STAY AT ASYLUM

Dora Schwam to Remain Awhile at Hudson Hospital, Because of Precedent.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Feb. 18.-Supreme Court Justice Horschauser granted an ortrict Attorney, to exhume John J. Nugent's President Taff's demand that a vote be autopsy performed by Dr. Bentegue, coroner's physician, and will have another sutopsy to accertain if there was anything about Nugent's brain that caused his

Hospital physicians to be perfectly sane, Dora Schwam, seventeen years old, who was transferred from the Matteawan State Hespital to the Hadson River State Hosweeks ago, must remain a prisoner in the the members who had been brought into asylum until legal red tape can be here by Justice Morschauser two from the Hudson Training School for Girls eighteen months ago after being declared insane by doctors. An uncle obtained a habeas corpus writ, and Justice Morschausordered the girl transferred. To-day girl was in court again on another writ, but the court said he could not rethe girl from the asylum without establishing a bal precedent. The gir' could be released if the Hudson institution would take her from the asylum and then tive sections. This motion required a parole her, but the efficials decline to do long search through the precedents

TO LEAVE MATTEAWAN

Mary Mullen Tells Judge She Had Whiskey and Cigarettes There.

Newhurg, N Y., Feb. 18 -- Mary Mullen. twenty-five years old, a native of Virginia, habeas corpus. She alleged that she is not insane and sought freedom. Application for her release was made by Norman E. Lees.

The young woman said she had been in covered seventy pages. to a Salvation Army home at Valley ably by the Court of Claims

CLEW TO GOULD BEGGAR Man Answering Description Calls at Another House.

No. 28 Great Jones street, feels sure that a pigeonhole so important a message. beggar who called at his house, at No. 489 Lexington avenue, last night is the same who tried to get an interview with Miss Helen Gould on Friday night and is suspected of having thrown a brick through

Hopkins was alone in the house at the general debate on the bill. time with two servents. One of the servants, Mary Regan, answered the bell. A dishevelled man, shout thirty-five years old, stockily built and dressed in a suit of detate," remarked Mr. Mann in an gray, much worn and baggy, stepped into undertone and without arising. the vestibule when the outer door was bill is so 'rotten' you are afraid to dis-

"Tell Mr. Hopkins I want to see him. He When Mr. Hopkins appeared the stranger

went on to say that he was formerly e this injury will, in my opinion, he slight war and in India. He was out of funds a standi terrolew. "Some of the states which a few post. Although his attitude was three to a military at the Sc. Eritish soldier and had served in the Boer years ago produced a large surplus of post. Although his attitude was threatenwheat now barsly raise enough for home ing he falled to get the \$3 and had to be

rapidly as it has in the past, within a very TWO FIGURES BRING \$2,100 Total of Receipts at the Hoe Art Sale So Far \$281,198.

At the afternoon sale of the art collection from the soil and returns so little as wheat, of the late Robert Hoe at the American and it would be better if much of the land Art Galleries yesterday "Partridge" paid new devoted to the crop throughout the \$2.100 for a pair of large scated figures, an corn bolt could be used for pasture and empress and a princess.

for raising corn, which, in turn, should be A pear-shaped vase, enamelled with blue, fed to cattle and hogs on the farm, thus red, white and other colors, was sold to of the committee amendments the W. W. Seaman, agent, for \$1,000, and a French claims were already out of the

The reduction or wiping out of the duty large vase, with decoration of the Indian bill. C. K. G. Billings paid \$550 for a bottle-

"Putnam" paid \$1,025 for a baluster wase bester foundation for a permanent pros-and "Hallett" \$1,000 for a arge vase, with and the French claims were still in the The total of the sale so fur is \$281.188.

DIX REVIEWS NAVAL MILITIA

Received with Military Honors on the

U. S. S. Granite State.

Governor Dix, accompanied by his staff, inspected the First Battalion of the Naval Militia of the State of New York last evening aboard the Granite State, moored at West 97th street. The inspection was preceded by a dinner in the wardroom, at which the Governor was the guest of honor.

men gave a series of drills. After being called to quarters they showed their expertness in handling the rapid fire guns. ance he had seen during his public ca-Then the battalion was put through the reer. He declared the Republicans dared manual of arms, and afterward there was not let the measure come to a vote. a boat dmll.

Then the hospital detachment of the battelion was put through a litter drill. The naval men also showed their experinces in the matter of signalling.

DON'T WANT MITCHELL TO GO

Decision of Mine Workers.

Labor leaders in this city said yesterday that the members of the United Mine Workers of America who do not approve quorum is present. of the ultimatum of the last convention of the mine workers, giving John Macooli, before 10 p. m. Mr. Clayton, of Alaformer president of the union and now bama, one of the Democratic leaders in chairman of the Trade Agreement I spart- favor of the bill, sought to have the ment of the National Civic Federation, until April either to leave the mine workers or the Civic Federation, were conducting a strong agitation for a referendum vate on rule for immediate consideration of the the question of carrying out the ultimatum, omnibus claims bill and for its continu-They said that the unions in the other ous consideration until disposed of. This trades generally sided with Mitchell and was a crucial move in the fight. that the whole trouble was caused by the

unions in his present place.

TO EXHUME NUGENT BODY RIOTOUS DAY IN HOUSE HONOR JUSTICE

Continued from first page.

publican minority, vallantly led by Repesentative Mann, of Illinois.

Mr. Mann filibustered all day yesterday against the passage of the emnibus war claims bill. After he had failed in his effort to have the session resumed at 11 o'clock this morning declared a new legislative day. Mr. Mann renewed his filibuster, and began to demand rollcalls on every proposition put before the

About 100 of the 188 pages of the omnibus bill were read last night. Mr. Sims moved to-day to dispense with the

time. At 1:35 o'clock Mr. Mann mildly suggested that a quorum was not present. Representative Eennet, of New York, acting as chairman, counted the House and found considerably less than Although declared by Hudson River State a quorum, and a rollicall was begun, the third rollcall of the day,

The House broke into an uproar at the conclusion of the rollcall, which showed a quorum. Representative Sims warned proceeded the members again began to

As the reading clerk approached the closing paragraphs of the bill, Mr. Mann resorted to new tactics. He made the point of order that the claims bill was improperly on the private calendar, inasmuch as it contained several legisla-

Representative Currier, of New Hampshire, temporarily in the chair, was about to rule, when Mr. Mann withdrew the point of order.

"I believe in being fairly fair," he said amid laughter.

At last the reading of the bill was completed. Mr. Mann promptly asked an inmate of the Matteawan Hospital for for the reading of the committee amend-Insane Criminals, was before Supreme ments. The amendments struck from Court Justice Tompkins to-day on a writ of the Senate bill all the French appliation claims. The matter stricken out had already been read once, Mr. Mann inan attorney, who recently secured his own sisted upon the parliamentary right to have it read again. The amendments wither

prisons and homes in various states, and While the clark had finished reading had been committed to Matteawan from the amendments Representative Prince, the Bedford Home. She charged that attendants at Matteawan had provided her of lilinois, chairman of the Committee with whiskey and eigerettes, and said that on Claims, took the floor to discuss the one of the foctors had struck her. A local bill. He read an extract from President physician restified that she was normal Taft's message urging Congress to pay mentally, and the court decided to send claims that had been acted upon favor-

F. T. Honkins a dealer in cosmetics at on the ground that it had no right to

clusion Mr. Prince declared, amid ap-Mr. Hopkins said his visitor answered the plause, that Congress should citl. : carry description of the man who tried to see out the decision of the court of claims or Miss Gould and that his bearing and man- abolish that tribunal. At this point lepner were similar. The caller rang the bell resentative Carlin, of Virginia, attempted at the Hopkins house at about 7:30. Mr. to get before the House a motion to limit

Calls the Bill "Rotten."

"It is no wonder you want to shut off cuss it. "Louder," called Representative Rob-

inson, of Arkansas, with his hand to his ear. The House laughed uproariously. Then Mr. Mann moved to adjourn. On a standing vote the motion was lost.

Mr. Mann made the point of no quorum. A rollcall followed. It disclosed a quorum and the House by a

vote of 130 to 73 refused to adjourn. Mr. Prince moved that general debate be limited to three hours, which was agreed to. Some of the Democrats demanded an opportunity to vote separate-

ly on the French spoliation claims. "We want to get a crack at those claims," said Mr. Clark, of Missouri.

"You will," replied Mr. Prince. Some one suggested that as a result

"Then they'll never get back," shouted

The House at this time, however, had

Arrest of Members Ordered.

Mr. Cardner, of Massachusetts, moved an adjournment, which was defeated, 7 to 28. Mr. Carlin, of Virginia, moved a call of the House, to which Mr. Mann made a point of order, but the motion prevailed. Finally, by a motion of Mr. Carlin, adopted 49 to 10, the sergeant. at-arms was directed to arrest absentees and bring them to the bar of the House. Meantime there were many burlesque parliamentary moves, with frequent uproarlous laughter.

quently asked what progress the sergeant-at-arms' deputies were making. Mr. Sims moved that hereafter Representatives who absent themselves from Labor Men Seek Referendum Vote on the House session should have their salaries deducted, they being paid \$20 a day to attend. The motion was overruled because it could only be decided when a A quorum was finally secured shortly

> House instruct the Committee on Rules to bring in by next Monday a special

The chair overruled the motion, and influence of the socialists at the convention. Mr. Clayton appealed, the House sustain-They declared that Mitchell was as good a ing the appeal overruling the chair on union man as before he became an officer of the Civic Federation and could accomplish a good deal for the welfare of the nees were demanded and another rollcall followed.

Continued from first page.

you to greet those whose judicial labors have wen the esteem of the bar and whose worth of character, whose laborious industry, whose learning and independence will ever be enshined in the memory as an example for emulation.

Retains Attitude of Lawyer.

I am so recently from the bar that I still have, I think, the actitude of a lawyer toward the bench. The days in which the young counsellor was greeted with friendly eye and unfailing courtesy will never be interested. We also work that we do not forget. Environments change and duties after, but toose essociations which en arged the horizon in the vision of opportunity, which disciplined the judgment, which comstimulus in times of uncertainty, which second reading for amendments under the five minute rule. Mr. Mann objected.

The reading of the bill proceeded for a pleasant casted. There are the five minute rules are the five minute rule. Mr. Mann objected. The judge is withdrawn from many a pleasant casted. There are the five minute rules are the five minute rules. Ished as objects of supreme anection.

The judge is withdrawn from many a pleasant contact. There are many ficids of activity to which he must necessarily be a stranger. There is very little that he ought to say. There are vast fields of possibilities foreclosed against his tongue, but there is countries to the contact compensation, for the limitations that may be suggested in the deep and abilities. ablding satisfaction which grows out of the isture of his work. It is in any community and under any system of government a great privilege to be employed in the decision of controversies between man and man. It is a high function to be an arbiter of justice. The sentiment of justice, after all is said, is the most important arms. But in a democracy the hispart

Court Speaks for Itself.

I should not attempt to speak of the Su-preme Court of the United States—it is for others to speak for that court. That court and the members of it speak for themselves through their opinions—and not otherwise. It is peculiarly the people's tribunal, for it is its junction to sate goard the fundamental rights expressed in the people's constirights expressed in the people's consti-

Let it never be forgotten that the Con-titution is ordained of the people to pro-let the people—to insure government by the people. It is an instrument by the people. It is an instrument fixity and wisely contrived to prevent the encroachment within their respective spheres of activity of state right upon national right or national right upon state right. Through the decision of actual controversies it makes possible the maintenance of our class average of enverance, which is essential evidence of the controversies. makes possible the maintenance of our dual system of government, which is essential to the perjetuity of the United States. Through the disposition, according to the powers confided to it, of bitigated cases it protects local autonomy without sacrifice of national interests and enforces the powers granted to Congress for the protection of national concerns without injustice to the proper superintendence of the state over matters of local concern.

It is in this happy division of powers that we find the promise of the future-avoid-ing the dangers that would be present if ing the dangers that would be present if either right were isnored. But it is precisely because of that system of government that the Supreme Court of the United States, as the final arbiter of controvers as within its jurisdiction, is absolutely essential to the scheme of the Union. Therefore there can be under our government no weightier responsibility, no higher privilege, than to devote one a life to the displanted of the duty imposed upon one who lege, than to devote one silie to the cischarge of the duty imposed upon one who is a member of that tribunal.

I have entered upon the work with missivings, but with a deep gratification which acquaintance with it more intimately has heightened; but I should be loath, indeed, to be engaged in that work if I did not feel that the efforts to discharge its obligations had the generous and sympathetic support of my old friends of the New York bar. And it is in that spirit this very welcome demonstration of unfortimate feature of public work in any department that it is very difficult to interpret it in its details to the people whose service is being tendered. It is very difficult for those who are not directly associated with any phase of public activity to understand the labor and the solicitude that are involved in a sincere effort to perform a public obligation.

If you will look at the 20th of Wallace Reports you will find a description of the intimate character of the work of the Suprems Court of the United States. It was given by John Archibald Campbell, a great lawyer and jurist, on the occasion of the memorial services with respect to the death of Benjamin R. Curiis. It describes what was the work of that court upward of fifty years ago, and in an intimate way the actual manner in which that work was performed. I am very glad to see

the actual manner in which that work was performed. I am very glad to see the interest of late that has been taken with respect to the manner of the performance of that work; but I would recommend to all who are interested in a faithful account of what is done to-day, with substantial accuracy in reference to the discharge of the demands of this part of the twentieth century, to the description of the methods of the court in the years between 180 and 190, of the nine-teenth century. In the opening words of that description Judge Campbell said:

The duties of the Supreme Court consist in the hearing of cases, the preparations for the consultations, the consultation in the conference of the judges, the decision of the cause there and the preparation of the cause there and the preparation of the cause there and the preparation of the consultations, the consultation in the opinion and the judgment of the courting their most arduous and responsible duty is the conference.

Justices Devoted to Task.

Justices Devoted to Task.

And I assure you that in the conference of the junger of the Supreme Court of the United States there is exhibited a candor and comprehensiveness and sincerity of complete devotion to their task that I am sure would be most gratifying to the entire people of the Union could they know more intimately what actually takes place.

sure would be most gratifying to the entire people of the Union could they know more intimately what actually takes place.

This is a meeting of the bar, and the work of the court is largely dependent upon the character of the work of the bar. In my early days at the bar I had a very profound respect for the arguments of counties—I still have it. There are some who may think that the presentation of cases, either orally or in writing, may not receive the consideration that the labors of counties deserve. I desire to say that no lawyer can render a higher service either to his citent or to the court than in the preparation of a complete, candid, intellectual, honest statement and argument of his case to the court that he addresses, and every judge appreciates that fact.

If has been my privilege to know lawyers, not simply in the work of the bar, in their relation to public service. As the sentiment of justice is the most important sentiment in a community, as the final test of democracy must be in its respect for law and for the courts that it establishes, as the work of lawyers as ministers of justice must always be recognized as vital to the interest of the community, so must it ever be that the community, so must it ever te that the community will be largely dependent for the success of its enterprises, the wisdom of its administration, the character of its laws, upon the public spirit, the genuine patriotic devotion of those who have been allowed to practise as attorneys and counsellors in the courts of their respective states.

Tells of Loyalty of Attorneys.

Tells of Loyalty of Attorneys.

to the weifers of a community as a whole.
And when the lawyer has decided with respect to ideals there is always an appeal to his loyalty. Loyalty to his client is one of the first principles of his code.
The client who enters a lawyer's office with that confidence reposes in the honor of the gentleman, fortified by traditions of the gentleman who really discovered America—and then my countrymen of the save and ruled it. You and we are giving way to the countrymen of Judge-Congress—man Henry M. Goldfogle, who, the records of the gentleman, fortified by traditions of the states and that is a loyalty to the institutions of the states and of the United States. The Bench must is a loyalty to the institutions of the states and of the United States. The Bench must be recruited from the Bar. Decadence of the Bar inevitably means decadence in the administration of justice, and quick resentment against public wrongs, and retusal to prostitute ability to the demands of cupicity, and determination to enforce the eternal principles of justice and to make manhood survive above every sort of temptation—that is the safeguard of the Amer.can Republic, and that safeguard is largely intrusted to your keeping. trusted to your keeping. Attorney General Wickersham, who

followed Justice Hughes, spoke of the dangers that menace the country at this time, and said: "It is most fortunate that at such a time as this one who has so won the approval of the hearts and the hour. Its clever construction skillfully the consciences of the people as Charles disguises the pantaloon feature, while per-E. Hughes should have been chosen for mitting comfort and freedom of stride, forthe Supreme bench." He then continued:

A few weeks ago one of our philanthropists announced a gift of \$10.000.00 to promote the cause of peace among nations, and a number of distinguished gentlemen selected for the purpose by the donor have petitioned the Congress to grant them a charter of incorporation to enable them to take and administer that sum to carry out the most laudable purpose of the giver In my opinion, the bar of this nation has done

and is doing more for the cause of peace than can be accomplished by many times the munificent endowment reterred to.

The Constitution of the United States was largely the work of lawyers, ordained and established in order "to establish justice and "insure domestic tranquility." The two are inseparable. When there is no justice there can be no domestic tranquility. There can be no institute when might alone makes right. Nor until men can submit their differences to arbitrament of an incorruptible and impartial judge and abide by his award can "peace and happ ness, truth and justice" be established among the people.

There is much current advocacy of change in our institutions among those who find it casier to suggest changes in the structure of government than to grapple directly with such evils as arise under all forms of government.

The greatest obstacle in the way of the sudden accomplishment of nursely demo-

The greatest obstacle in the way of the sudden accomplishment of purely demo-cratic government is undoubtedly the bar. And the greatest protection of the indi-vidual from the tyranny of the crowd is the bench

Court a Conservative Power.

resentative republican government as at this very hour.

It is most fortunate that at such a time as this a man who has so won the confidence of the ber and of the people as Charles E. Hughes should have recome a member of the Supreme Court. He enters upon his great office at a momentous period. He turns his back upon all thoughts of case. He begins a life of arduous and unremitting toil, and he must be cautent to look at the approval of his own conselence and the approval of his own conselence and the approval of posterity as his only reward.

Judge Werner made a strong appeal for a higher ethical standard in the legal "Here in the city of New store the bar to its old: Ime reputation vigor. The profession is crowded, and this begets a low ethical standard. Why not provide for keeping out those who never ought to get in? Why sit completently by when we know that month after month men are being admitted to the bar who are mentally and morally unfitted for the practice of law? "The force of a righteous public opinion will be behind our profession in every endeavor to purify our legislative halis and temples of justice of the dishonest

and temples of justice of the distribution and the unclean."

Mr. Choate recalled the fact that Chief Justice Jay resigned from the Supreme Court to become Governor of New York and said that "the patriotism of Jay was excelled by that of Governor Hughes, who resigned the highest office in the gift of the people of this state to take a piece on the United States Supreme bench."

TWENTY BANDITS KILLED Lieutenant and Three Men Are Wounded in Mindanao.

Manila, Feb. 18 .- The constabulary, under Lieutenant Preuss, has been nao. Twenty of the outlaws were killed, and Lieutenant Preuss and three of the constabulary were slightly wounded in

JAPAN FOR FORTIFICATION Consul General Here Favors Armament at Canal.

Three hundred students and alumni of the New York University School of Commerce, on Washington Square, had their last night. Dean Joseph French Johnson led off with a pro-Canadian reciprocity speech; Consul General K. Midzuno, of Japan, who has been in New York three years, declared, amid deafening cheers, that he was in favor of "reciprocity and canal fortification." In like manner he declared against "jingoism and yellow journalism." Mr. Midzuno begged pardon, but

that number cheered Chancellor Mac Cracken and Dean Johnson. The latter had this to say about the danger of Canadian

annexation: "The notion that reciprocity is A ster toward annexation is born of historical ignorance. Not in a thousand years has there been a union of two countries, except for the reason that one or the other has gained an economic advantage. Commercial reciprocity will secure both to Canada and the United States all the advantages which political union might bring, and will achieve the desired result with the least possible friction, there being no interference with the social or political institutions of either country. Mr. Champ Clark, who says reciprocity will promote annexation, is entirely wrong. Reciprocity kills annexation."

ITALIAN MERCHANTS DINE Chief Justice McAdoo Speaks on

the Predominance of Races.

In the shadow of the Stars and Stripes

and the tri-color of Italy about five hunfired members of the Italian Chamber of Commerce and their wives and sweethearts dined last night at the Waldorf-Astoria. One of the persons who spoke to them was Francis B Loomis, Commissioner General from this country to the Turin exposition. Another speaker was Chief Magistrate McAdoo, who had been invited by Magiswhich the Governor was the guest of honor. Brigadier General William Verbeck, adjutant general of the state, was present and the other members of the Governor's staff, all in full uniform, participated in the dinner. Commander Russell Raynor of the First Battalich and his staff received the Governor with military honors.

In addition to the formal review on the spar deck of the Granite 5 ate the naval men gave a series of drills. After being the series of a quorum he would yield himber that the absence of a quorum he would yield himber the work of decision is by no means confined to the courts. Every lawyer who fined to the courts. Every lawyer who is faithful to the ideals of his profession, discharges in his dealings with his slow, discharges in his dealings with the judgment of controversies a duty on a scale vaster than that form your colony here in the national election two years hence, which evoked cheers from the Demograte and each of the Granite 5 ate the naval men gave a series of drills. After being trate Freschi, who sat near him at the

New Garment To Be Worn by Living

Model at Bloomingdales' To-morrow. The new pantaloon skirt, shown on a liv ing model, will be introduced to the notice of New York women at Bloomingdales' tomorrow. Although a bifurcated garment, it can be worn with grace and dignity, and unlike the harem and pacha skirts, on which fashion has already set the seal of its disapproval, the pantaloon skirt is free from freakishness In appearance it is the traditional skirt

smart effects and fashionable materials of eign to the conventional skirt. The reverse of the hobble, the pantaloon skirt permits entrance into vehicles with high steps without award dead of steps without revealing the principal feature of without revealing the principal feature of its novelly.

practice to learn to keep one position hour after hour. Often novices faint after an hour, and it is very embar-assing. Artists are awfully hard people to get slong with. They get terribly excited if you change your pose or want to pneumonia. Now she has tubereu

not let her put on anything until it gree "When she went home she

he forgot to put coal in the studio store

The place got colder and colder, and the young girl sitting on the 1 -tform be.

bed. The docter came and said she but So, you see. It isn't all beer and skittles stop and fest.
"I know of one case where an artist being an artist's model."

A. Jaeckel & Co Importing - Manufacturing Furriers

Extraordinary Pre-Inventory Sale

One Week Final Clearance Sale at Price Reductions of 331/3 to 50 per cent.

> In this collection will be found a few exceptionally fine pieces, consisting of

1 Chinchilla Coat former price \$6,000; reduced to \$3,500 1 Fine Mink Coat " 1 Imported Broadtail Coat " 2.000; 1 Fine Novelty Mole Cape " 750:

Russian Crown Sables; Si'ver, Natural Blue and Cross Fox in Sets and Skins at most attractive prices.

Imported Hudson Seal Coats former prices \$600 to \$700;

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SATIN BROCADES, double width, 42 to 45 inches wide, in a variety of ex-AND PRINTED MARQUISETTES AND VOILES, PRINTED FLEUR
DE SOIE. PRINTED SILK AND SATIN FOULARDS IN A
GREAT VARIETY OF DESIGNS, CONFINED TO OLD,

White Silks and Satins for Wedding Gowns

English Mohairs

SUPERIOR GRADES FANCY STRIPED ENGLISH MOHAIRS

Colors:—Brown, Cadet, Navy, Olive, Gray, 42 to 44 inches wide.

Value \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$1.75,

54 inches wide. Regularly \$3.00, BLACK FRENCH SERGE, fine quality, 43 inches wide. Regularly \$1.25,

HIGH GRADE TAILORED SUITS AND GOWNS, INTRODUCING THE NEW MATERIALS AND COLOR COMBINATIONS, SUITABLE FOR LUNCHEON, CALLING AND EVENING WEAR. STEAMER AND TOURING COATS IN TWEEDS, CHEVIOTS, PLAIDS AND

SUITS OF BLACK AND BLUE SERGE (New Spring Model), SATIN TRIMMED COAT AND SKIRT, STRICTLY TAILORED MODEL.

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WAISTS of French Batiste, trimmed with Embroidery and Lace, WAISTS of Allover Embroidery, Lace trimmed,

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